717

THE

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From the Boſton Gazette, March 6.

To the INHABITANTS of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS,

THE Romans continued their colonies under the juriſdiction of the mother common wealth—but, nevertheleſs, ſhe allowed them the priviledges of cities. —Indeed that ſagacious city ſeems to have been aware of the difficulties ſimilar to thoſe under which Great-Britain is now labouring; ſhe ſeems to have been ſenſible of the impoſſibility of keeping colonies planted at great diſtances, under the abſolute controul of her *ſenatus conſulta*.——Harrington tells us, Oceana p. 43, "that the common wealth of Rome, by planting colonies of its citizens within the bounds of Italy, took the beſt way of propagating itſelf, and naturalizing the country; whereas if it had planted ſuch colonies without the bounds of Italy, it would have alienated the citizens, and given a root to liberty abroad, that might have ſprung up foreign, or ſavage and hoſtile to her; *wherefore it never made any ſuch diſperſion of itſelf, and its ſtrength*, 'till it was under the yoke of the emperors, who diſburdening themſelves of the people, as having leſs apprehenſion of what they could do abroad than at home, took a contrary courſe."—But theſe Italian cities, altho' eſtabliſhed by decrees of the ſenate of Rome, to which the coloniſts was always party, either as a roman citizen about to emigrate, or as a conquered enemy treating upon terms; were always allowed all the rights of Roman citizens, and were governed by ſenates of their own.—It was the policy of Rome to conciliate her colonies, by allowing them equal liberty with her citizens.——Witneſs the example of the Privernates. This people had been conquered; and complaining of oppreſſions, revolted.—At laſt they ſent ambaſſadors to Rome to treat of peace. The ſenate was divided in opinion: Some were for violent, others for lenient meaſures.—In the courſe of the debate, Manlius, whole opinion was for *bringing them to reaſon*, proudly aſked one of the ambaſſadors, what puniſhment he thought his countrymen deſerved? *Quam inquit, quam meremur, qui ſe libertate dignos exiſtimant.*—That puniſhment which thoſe deſerve, who think themſelves worthy of liberty.—Another ſenator ſeeing that the *miniſterial numbers* were deſperated with the honeſt anſwer, in order to extort their anger, aſks another queſtion.—What will remit all puniſhment? What kind of a peace may we hope for with you? *Si bonam dederitis, inquit, et fidam, et perpetuam ſi; malam, haud diuturnam.*—If you give us a juſt peace, it will be faithfully obſerved, and perpetually; but if a bad one, it will not laſt long.—The *miniſterial* ſenators were all on fire at this anſwer, cried out, ſedition and rebellion: but the wiſer majority decreed, "*viri, et liberi, vocate auditam, an credi poſſe. Quem populum, aut hominum denique, in ea conditione, ſtare cum pœnitet, diutius, quam neceſſe ſit, manere? ibi pacem eſſe fidam, ubi voluntarii pacati ſint: neque eo loco, ubi ſervitutem eſſe velint, fidem mandatam eſſe.*—"That they had heard the voice of a man and a ſon of liberty: that it was not natural or credible that any people, or any man, would continue longer than neceſſity ſhould compel him, in a condition that grieved and diſpleaſed him.—A faithful peace was to be expected from those whoſe affections were conciliated—nor was any kind of fidelity to be expected from ſlaves."—The conſul exclaimed, *Eos demum, qui nihil, præter cetera de libertate, cogitant dignos eſſe qui Romani ſint.* That they who regarded nothing ſo much as their Liberty, deſerved to be Romans. *Itaque ut ſenatus conſum obtinuere, et ex auctoritate patrum, latum ad populum eſt, ut privernatibus civitas daretur.*"—Therefore the Privernates obtained the cauſe in the ſenate, and it was by the authority of thoſe fathers, recommended to the people, that the privileges of a city ſhould be granted them.

The practice of free nations only can be adduced, as precedents of what the law of nature has been thought to dictate upon this ſubject of colonies.—Their practice is different.—The ſenate and people of Rome did not interfere commonly in making laws for their colonies, but left them to be ruled by their governors and ſenates.—Can Maſſachuſettenſis produce from the whole hiſtory of Rome, or from the Digeſt, one example of a *Senatus conſultum*, or a *Plebiſcitum* laying taxes on a colony.

Having mentioned the wiſdom of the Romans in not planting colonies out of Italy, and their reaſons for it; I cannot help recollecting an obſervation of Harrington, Oceana, p. 44, "For the colonies in the Indies, ſays he, they are yet babes, that cannot live without ſucking the breaſts of their mother cities; but ſuch as I miſtake, if when they come of age, they do not wean themſelves: which cauſes me to wonder at princes that delight to be exhauſted that way."—This was written 120 years ago: the colonies are now nearer manhood than even Harrington foreſaw they would arrive in ſuch a period of time. Is it not aſtoniſhing then, that any Britiſh miniſter ſhould ever have conſidered this ſubject ſo little as to believe it poſſible for him to new-model all our governments, to tax us by an authority that never taxed us before,—and ſubdue us to an implicit obedience to a legiſlature, that millions of us ſcarcely ever tho't any thing about.

I have ſaid that the practice of free governments alone can be quoted with propriety, to ſhew the ſenſe of nations. But the ſenſe and practice of nations is not enough. Their practice muſt be reaſonable, juſt and right, or it will not govern Americans.

Abſolute monarchies, whatever their practice may be, are nothing to us. For as Harrington obſerves, "Abſolute monarchy, as that of the Turks, neither plants its people at home nor abroad, otherwiſe than as tenants for life or at will; wherefore its national and provincial government is all one."

I deny therefore that the practice of free nations, or the opinions of the beſt writers upon the law of nations, will warrant the poſition of Maſſachuſettenſis, that when a nation takes poſſeſſion of a diſtant territory, that becomes a part of the ſtate equally with its ancient poſſeſſions.—The practice of free nations, and the opinions of the beſt writers, are in general on the contrary.

I agree, that "two ſupreme and independent authorities cannot exiſt in the ſame ſtate," any more than two ſupreme beings in one univerſe.—And therefore I contend, that our provincial legiſlatures are the only ſupreme authorities in our colonies.—Parliament, notwithſtanding this, may be allowed an authority ſupreme and ſovereign over the ocean, which may be limited by the banks of the ocean, or the bounds of our charters; our charters give us no authority over the high ſeas. Parliament has our conſent to aſſume a juriſdiction over them.—And here is a line fairly drawn between the rights of Britain and the rights of the colonies, viz. the banks of the ocean, or low water mark.—The line of diviſion between common law and civil, or maritime law. If this is not ſufficient—if parliament are at a loſs for any principle of natural, civil, maritime, moral or common law, on which to ground any authority over the high ſeas, the atlantic eſpecially, let the colonies be treated like reaſonable creatures, and they will diſcover great ingenuity and modeſty: The acts of trade and navigation might be confirmed by provincial laws, and carried into execution by our own courts and juries, and in this caſe illicit trade would be cut up by the roots forever.—I knew the ſmuggling tories in New-York and Boſton would cry out againſt this, becauſe it would not only deſtroy their profitable game of ſmuggling, but their whole place and penſion ſyſtem.—But the whigs, that is a vaſt majority of the whole continent, would not regard the ſmuggling tories.—In one word, if public principles and motives and arguments, were alone to determine this diſpute between the two countries, it might be ſettled forever, in a few hours; but the everlaſting clamours of prejudice, paſſion and private intereſt, drown every conſideration of that ſort, and are precipitating us into a civil war.

"If then we are a part of the Britiſh empire, we muſt be ſubject to the ſupreme power of the ſtate, which is veſted in the eſtates in parliament."

Here again we are to be conjured out of our ſenſes by the magic in the words "Britiſh empire."—and "ſupreme power of the ſtate."—But however it may ſound, I ſay we are not a part of the Britiſh empire.—Becauſe the Britiſh government is not an empire. The governments of France, Spain, &c. are not empires, but monarchies, ſuppoſed to be governed by fixed fundamental laws, though not really.—The Britiſh government, is ſtill leſs intitled to the ſtile of an empire: it is a limited monarchy.—If Ariſtotle, Livy, and Harrington knew what a republic was, the Britiſh conſtitution is much more like a republic than an empire. They define a republic to be *a government of laws, and not of men*. If this definition is juſt, the Britiſh conſtitution is nothing more nor leſs than a republic, in which the king is firſt magiſtrate. This office being hereditary, and being poſſeſſed of ſuch ample and ſplendid prerogatives, is no objection to the government being a republic, as long as it is bound by fixed laws, which the people have a voice in making, and a right to defend.—An empire is a deſpotiſm, and an emperor a deſpot, bound by no law or limitation, but his own will: it is a ſtretch of tyranny, beyond abſolute monarchy.—For although the will of an abſolute monarch is law, yet his edicts muſt be regiſtered by parliaments. Even this formality is not neceſſary in an empire. There the maxim is *quod principi placuit, legis habet vigorem*, even without having that will and pleaſure recorded. There are but three empires now in Europe, the German, or holy Roman, the Ruſſian and the Ottoman.

There is another ſenſe indeed in which the word empire is uſed, in which it may be applied to the government of Geneva, or any other republic, as well as to monarchy, or deſpotiſm. In this ſenſe it is ſynonimous with government, rule or dominion.—In this ſenſe, we are within the dominion, rule or government of the king of Great-Britain.

The queſtion ſhould be, whether we are a part of the kingdom of Great-Britain: this is the only language, known in Engliſh laws.—We are not then a part of the Britiſh kingdom, realm or ſtate; and therefore the ſupreme power of the kingdom, realm or ſtate, is not upon theſe principles, the ſupreme power over us.—That "ſupreme power over America is veſted in the eſtates in parliament," is an affront to us; for there is not an acre of American land repreſented there—there are no American eſtates in parliament.

To ſay that we "muſt be" ſubject, ſeems to betray a conſciouſneſs that we are not by any law or upon any principles, but thoſe of meer power; and an opinion that we ought to be, or that it is neceſſary that we ſhould be.—But if this ſhould be admitted, for argument ſake only, what is the conſequence?—The conſequences that may fairly be drawn are theſe—That Britain has been imprudent enough to let Colonies be planted, until they are become numerous and important, without ever having wiſdom enough to concert a plan for their government, conſiſtent with her own welfare. That now it is neceſſary to make them ſubmit to the authority of parliament: and becauſe there is no principle of law or juſtice, or reaſon, by which ſhe can effect it; therefore ſhe will reſort to war and conqueſt—to the maxim *delenda eſt Carthago*. Theſe are the conſequences, according to this writer's ideas.—We think the

(*For the remainder, ſee the laſt page.*) conſequences

& ſee page 685 (the ſame) with ~~the~~ all the references in the Margin

LONDON, February 11.

HOUSE of LORDS. *Die Martis, 7 Feb.* 1775.

THE Lord President reported, That the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the Commons at a conference, which on the part of the Commons was managed by Lord North, who acquainted the managers for the Lords, That they had taken into consideration the state of his Majesty's Colonies, in North-America, and had agreed upon an Address to be presented to his Majesty, to which they desired the concurrence of this house.

Then his Lordship read the Address delivered at the conference.

And the same being again read by the Clerk,

The Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of Rockingham both rising to speak, a debate arose who should speak first.

The question was put, Whether the Earl of Dartmouth should now be heard?

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Moved to agree with the Commons in the said Address, by filling up the blank with *(Lords Spiritual and Temporal and)*

Which being objected to,

And a question stated thereupon,

After a long debate, the previous question was put, Whether the main question should be now put?

Contents	90	104	Not Contents	29	29
Proxies	14		Proxies	00	

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient,

1st. THE previous question was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the Address, communicated at the conference with the Commons, but in order to present the petitions of the North-American merchants and of the West-India merchants and planters, which petitions the house might reject if frivolous, or postpone if not urgent, as it might seem fit to their wisdom; but to hurry on the business to which these petitions so materially and directly related, the express prayer of which was, that they might be heard before "any resolution may be taken by this right honourable house respecting America," to refuse so much as to suffer them to be presented, is a proceeding of the most unwarrantable nature, and directly subversive of the most sacred rights of the subject. It is the more particularly exceptionable, as a Lord in his Place, at the express desire of the West-India merchants, informed the House, that if necessitated so to do, they were ready without counsel or further preparation, instantly to offer evidence to prove, that several islands of the West-Indies could not be able to subsist after the operation of the proposed Address in America. Justice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourselves, required that we should admit this petition to be presented. By refusing it justice is denied.

2dly. Because the papers laid upon our table by Ministers, are so manifestly defective, and so avowedly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true state of the object on which we are going to act, or of the consequences of the resolutions which we may take. We ought (as we conceive) with gladness, to have accepted that information from the Merchants, which, if it had not been voluntarily offered, it was our duty to seek: There is no information concerning the state of our Colonies (taken in any point of view) which the merchants are not far more competent to give, than Governors or officers, who often know far less of the temper and disposition, or may be more disposed to misrepresent it than the merchants. Of this we have a full and melancholy experience in the mistaken ideas on which the fatal acts of the last parliament were formed.

3dly. Because we are of opinion, That in entering into a war, in which mischief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utmost extent of which it is impossible to foresee) true Policy requires that those who are most likely to be immediately affected should be thoroughly satisfied of the deliberation with which it was undertaken: And we apprehend that the planters, merchants and manufacturers will not bear their losses and burthens, brought on them by the proposed Civil War, the better for our refusing so much as to hear them previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in resolving, add much to the success in executing any plan that may be pursued.

We protest therefore against the refusal to suffer such petitions to be presented, and we thus clear ourselves to our country, of the disgrace and mischief which must attend this unconstitutional, indecent and improvident proceeding.

RICHMOND,	PORTLAND,
PONSONBY,	CAMDEN,
ARCHER,	FITZWILLIAM,
ROCKINGHAM,	SCARBOROUGH,
WYCOMBE,	ABERGAVENNY,
EFFINGHAM,	ABINGDON,
TORRINGTON,	CRAVEN,
STANHOPE,	COURTENAY,
CHOLMONDELEY,	TANKERVILLE.

Then the main question was put, Whether to agree with the Commons in the said address by inserting the words *(Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and)*

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents	87
Not Contents	27.

Dissentient,

1st. Because the violent matter of this dangerous address was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried through the house. Lords were not allowed the interposition of a moment's time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the Commons, an address of this importance presented, all extraneous information, although offered, positively refused; all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this most awful business received, debated, and concluded, in a single day.

2dly. Because no legal grounds were laid in argument or in fact, to shew that a rebellion, properly so called, did exist in Massachusetts-Bay, when the papers of the latest date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overt-acts to which the species of treason, affirmed in the address ought to be applied, were not established, nor any offenders marked out: But a general mass of the acts of turbulence, said to be done at various times and places, and of various natures, were all thrown together to make out one general constructive treason. Neither was there any sort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exist. And we are the more cautious of pronouncing any part of his Majesty's dominions to be in actual rebellion, because the cases of constructive treason under that branch of 25th of Edward the Third, which describes the crime of rebellion, have been already so far extended by the Judges, and the distinctions thereupon so nice and subtle, that no prudent man ought to declare any single person in that situation, without the clearest evidence of ungontrovertible overt acts, to warrant such a declaration. Much less ought so high an authority as both houses of parliament, to denounce so severe a judgment against a considerable part of his Majesty's subjects, by which his forces may think themselves justified in commencing a war, without any further order or commission.

3dly. Because we think that several acts of the last parliament, and several late proceedings of administration with regard to the Colonies, are real grievances, and just causes of complaint; and we cannot in honour or in conscience, consent to an address which commends the temper by which proceedings, so very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we persuade ourselves to authorize violent courses against persons in the Colonies who have resisted authority, without at the same time redressing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

4thly. Because we think the loose and general assurances given by the address of future redress of grievances, in case of submission, is far from satisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end; whilst the acts complained of continue unrepealed, or unamended; and their authors remain in authority here; because these advisers of all the measures which have brought on the calamities of this empire will not be trusted whilst they defend as just, necessary, and even indulgent, all the acts complained of as grievances by the Americans; and must therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the Colonies in the manner, which has already produced such fatal effects: And we fear that the refusal of this house, so much as to receive previous to determination (which is the most offensive mode of rejection) petitions from the unoffending natives of Great-Britain, and the West-India islands, affords but a very discouraging prospect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from those whom we have declared rebels in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Lastly, Because the means of enforcing the authority of the British legislature, is confided to persons of whose capacity, for that purpose, from abundant experience, we have reason to doubt; and who have hitherto used no effectual means of conciliating or of reducing those who oppose that authority: This appears in the constant failure of all their projects, the insufficiency of all their information, and the disappointment of all the hopes, which they have for several years held out to the public. Parliament has never refused any of their proposals, and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worse, until we have been brought, step by step, to that state of confusion, and even civil violence, which was the natural result of these desperate measures.

We therefore protest against an address amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refusing to suffer the presentation of petitions against it (although it be the undoubted right of the subject to present the same); which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no substantial offer of redress of grievances, and which promises support to those ministers who have inflamed America, and grossly misconducted the affairs of G. Britain.

RICHMOND,	CHOLMONDELEY,
CRAVEN,	ABINGDON,
ARCHER,	PORTLAND,
ABERGAVENNY,	CAMDEN,
ROCKINGHAM,	EFFINGHAM,
WYCOMBE,	STANHOPE,
COURTENAY.	SCARBOROUGH,
TORRINGTON,	FITZWILLIAM,
PONSONBY,	TANKERVILLE,

By the Nautilus Man of War, Capt. Collins, who arrived at Boston last Friday, in a short Passage from England, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, February 11.

WE hear that a great General Officer refusing to undertake the reduction of the Bostonians to obedience, without the aid of so large a body of forces as 20,000 men, was only a feint to get off the appointment, he having privately declared, to command should tempt him to meet those men in hostility, whom he had for such a number of years lived with on the greatest terms of friendship and honourable confederacy.

It is rumoured that certain great and popular men, who have distinguished themselves in behalf of their country on the other side of the atlantic, were at a consultation in the PACT found guilty of LEA, and orders to take them into custody were immediately issued.

As soon as the above transaction was known, some of the friends of freedom dispatched a messenger to apprize the patriots of their impending danger.

A few days since a bailiff and his follower went on board a ship in the river, to arrest the Captain, when the sailors seized them, and after the example of the Americans, they were well tarred and feathered, in which new dress the catchpoles were set on shore, to the no small diversion of the tars.

The Minister, when he is talked to of the enormous expence that the American expedition will be to England, says, "On the contrary, that this kingdom will be enriched by it, for, he is determined that the properties of the richest and most rebellious part of the Bostonians shall not only reimburse the whole, but that it shall put our trade and commerce on a better footing than it ever was."

It is said that three Major-Generals will be raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Generals before they embark.

An eminent Quaker at the meeting of the merchants, declared, however lightly and contemptuously their petition was treated, he was fully satisfied that the Americans would to a man die, if the act in his hand, which he held up, was not repealed.

Feb. 14. If France does not mean an immediate war with England, she meditates a more serious blow, by securing America against her natural friend.

The spirited behaviour of the people of Jamaica, has thrown a universal Consternation over the Court.

We are informed that the Attorney General is ordered to prosecute the Members of the Constitutional Club for subscribing 100 l. to the relief of the Bostonians, when both Houses of Parliament have declared that a Rebellion is subsisting in the Province.

Indeed the statutes of Edward the Third is so severe against Aiders and Abettors in Cases of Treason, that its thought no honest Jury can hesitate a moment about this verdict.

Feb. 16. *The force which is expected to rendezvous at Boston and its neighbourhood by the 10th of April next, we hear, will consist of 13,000 effective men, consisting of fifteen regiments of foot, one of light dragoons, seven companies of artillery, and 27 of marines.*

By dispatches received yesterday from America we learn, that in Virginia they have now 15,000 troops under arms, 1000 horse, and 5000 free negroes.

Feb. 17. *It is reported, that her grace the Dutchess of Northumberland was exceedingly ill, and in all probability would not live many days. Whenever her Grace dies, Earl Percy succeeds to a Peerage by right of his mother.*

Several tenders are come up towards the tower to receive the volunteers and impressed seamen.

Mr. Robert Roberts, surgeon to the third dragoons, is appointed apothecary to the hospital at Boston.

Feb. 21. Is it not somewhat remarkable, says a correspondent, that our quarrels with Spain and France should be settled by drawing our purse strings; but those with America by fire and sword?

A Morning paper observes, that a Spanish fleet is absolutely cruising off Boston, and it is added, that the Americans have refused to supply the Troops under General Gage with any kind of provisions, for which purpose several regiments of provincials were encamped near that city, who have cut off all communication between the soldiers and the country people. *False!*

Feb. 23. Lord Adam Gordon, in the late debate in Parliament, was for enforcing the American acts with vigour. His reasons he begged leave to read from a Diary he himself had written when in America, and which diary, as he confessed, the ministry did him the honour to consult, as a guide in their proceedings against Americans. The substance of this diary was, "That the people of Boston were naturally feeble and extremely polite, but very much inclined to faction; that Governor Hutchinson was the best of men, but rendered very uneasy in his office by the turbulent spirit of the people; that the Colony Government inclined too much to the popular scale, and therefore Lord Adam urges in this diary the absolute necessity of altering the Charters, in order to constitute a government of a more Royal Nature."

Feb. 24. There is no doubt but that the brave, virtuous freeborn Americans will, in the end, prove successful in every laudable attempt to preserve their liberties. A certain Great Man, who has long been out of humour with mankind in general, said, that he could not have believed that there had been half so much virtue, public spirit, genuine patriotism, and perseverance extant in the whole world itself, as has been singly evinced by the Bostonians.

War-Office, Feb. 24. It is his Majesty's pleasure that all officers, absent from regiments in North-America, do join their respective corps without delay, except those who are ordered on duty in Ireland.

Feb. 28. A great Personage has insisted that no Colonel whatever, of any of the Regiments intended for America, or at present there, shall stay from their Corps.

The three Major Generals and the Troops, both Horse and Foot, destined for America, are to embark with all possible Expedition.

Orders are sent to the commanding Officers in Ireland to have a certain number of Troops ready to embark on any Emergency.

Yesterday 1500 tents, and other camp necessaries were shipped from the Tower for the Use of the Military in America.

The Ministry complain very loudly of the alteration of the temper of a certain American Governor, since his being made Commander in Chief of the forces there: An addition of power it was expected would have produced additional zeal; but they say like all others, he has dwindled into a tame magistrate.

A Letter from Gosport of the 24th of Feb. says, "That orders are come down for his Majesty's ship Cerberus, Capt. Chads, to fit for Boston, and she is to carry three Generals out." It is said that the ships intended for Boston are to be at Spithead by the middle of next month."---By which time the three Generals will be ready to embark with their Troops.

March 2. It is said to be a fact, that the Premier would resign, if a single individual could be met with so nearly as to stand in his shoes at the critical juncture.

A great and illustrious Lady is said to be so much alarmed at the present crisis of affairs, as to exert her utmost interest and eloquence in favour of lenity, justice, and a happy accommodation.

Tuesday night dispatches from America were received at Lord Dartmouth's office, brought by Capt. Saunder, from New-York.

Monday last upwards of 1000 ton of water were shipped off from the Tower for the use of the transports going to America.

Orders are sent to Chatham and Portsmouth to make returns to compleat the several companies to their full compliment of men, and to supply the draughts that have been made for Boston.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Andrew Pepperrell Sparhawk, of Portsmouth, in the Province of New-Hampshire, Esq; and to issue, his Royal licence and authority to assume and take the Surname of Pepperrell only, and also to bear the arms of Pepperrell (such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in his Majesty's Heralds office) and also to order, that his Majesty's concession and declaration be registered in his Majesty's college of Arms.

We hear that Sawny Weatherbeaten, the Scotch Advocate, is the Cat on Tuesday out of the Bag, in the great Debate on American business, by most incautiously assuring the House that lenient measures were not intended, that nothing but Violence and Compulsion were still to take place, and that war with all its horrors, yet hung over the heads of the ill-fated Americans.

By the Bill now depending for restraining the commerce and navigation of the American colonies, particularly their fishery, after reciting the former acts, by which such trade and navigation was permitted, it enacts:

"That during the combinations and disorders which at the time prevail within the province of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the said provinces and colonies should enjoy the same privileges of trade to which his Majesty's obedient subjects are entitled, after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandizes enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to some other British colony, or to Great-Britain; or any merchandise, which shall at any time have been imported into the said provinces or colonies, shall be shipped from any of the said provinces or colonies to any place whatsoever, other than to Great-Britain, or some of the British Islands in the West-Indies; and that no other merchandizes whatsoever, of the manufacture of the said provinces or colonies, or which shall at any time have been imported into the same, shall, after the said limited time, be shipped from any of the said colonies to any place whatsoever, except Great-Britain or Ireland, or the British Islands in the West-Indies, on forfeiture of ship and cargo.

"Also, that after a limited time, and during this act, no sort of wines, salt, or any goods or commodities, whatsoever (except horses, victuals, and linen-cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his Majesty's ships, and his Majesty's forces or garrisons, & the produce of the British Islands in the West-Indies) shall be imported, upon any pretence whatsoever, unless such goods be shipped in Great-Britain, and come directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and vessel.

"Likewise, that if any vessel, not belonging to Great-Britain or Ireland, or the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, shall be found after the limited time, carrying on any fishery upon any part of North-America, or having on board materials for such fishery, unless the master do produce to the commander of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the superintendance of the American fisheries, a certificate under the hand of the Governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint-John, Nova-Scotia, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East-Florida, or West-Florida, setting forth that such vessel hath cleared out from some one of the said colonies, and that she actually belongs to his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said colony, it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the protection of the fishery upon the coast of North-America to seize and prosecute all such vessels, with a proviso, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any vessel belonging to the French King which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

"These restraints to be discontinued, so soon as obedience to the laws shall be restored. Persons giving false certificates, to be declared incapable of serving his Majesty, and subject to such pains and penalties." *see the whole act with the debate upon it in the House of Commons, March* 1.

At three o'clock the House went into a Committee on the bill for restraining the Commerce, and prohibiting the New-England Provinces from fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland. A long opposition was expected on the part of the minority; but the matter was left to Administration entirely clear; not a syllable being offered by way of either amendment or reprobation. The Ministry however designed to make a few alterations, or what they call amendments, and to be reported on Monday.

The new Plan respecting America, proposed by the ——— Agent, is one of the most insidious that ever entered the Heart of a corrupt Minister; being at once calculated to set people here against their brethren in the Colonies, by the proposals of conciliatory measures, and at the same time to sow divisions among the Americans, by holding out a deceitful bait to them to come in, if any one among them shall be found weak enough to swallow the bait.)

From the London Evening-Post, February 11. 1775.

May the Ministerial Blockheads be Blocked

AND

The Ports they've Blockaded be Unblocked

(1) See pa. 710 (2) see the address pa. 710. & vid. Port Act pa. 499. — Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532. — Act for the murder Act, pa. 509. — Billeting Act pa. 549. — Quebec Act, pa. 559. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971 (3) see Port Act pa. 714. (4) See Index, under Country. See Index under Riots. (5) See Index under Riots. (6) See Index under Treason. (7) See Index under Tar & feathering & Informers. (8) See Clinton, & Burgoyne. (9) See their petition, pa. 694. (10) See these paragraphs pa. 714. (11) See Index under Troops. (12) See Indexes under Hutchinson. (13) See Our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (14) See Index under Town of Boston. (15) See Indexes under Men of War. (16) Queen. (17) the New Councellor. (18) Representa, resolves, Congress, Continental & Provincial, raising &c. (19) see Port Act pa. 709. (20) See Index under Gage. (21) Pay Council. (22) See Bill of rights pa. 1052, Vol. 2. (23) See List of Grievances, pa. 971, Vol. 2. (24) See pa. 540. (25) See Index under Gage. (26) See Index under Gage.

From the London Evening-Post, February 11.

GOVERNOR P—ll is gone over to Lord North with *all the secrets of the faction* in his possession, and sworn by the ever living G—— he'll cheave them asunder. Sir William M—yne is about doing the like! having in his budget *all the secrets of opposition in Ireland:* What a lucky minister is Lord North! Such timely aid!—Affliction may be for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

To the PRINTER.

PRAY inform Lord North, and his high and mighty Scotch masters, not to be surprised at hearing *shortly* of General Gage's arrival at Portsmouth with part of his troops.

EXPRESS---*Friday night.*

We hear the embarkation of more troops from Ireland is relaxed.

YORK, (in England) February 14, 1775.

On Saturday last a summons was issued by the Lord Mayor, ordering the corporation to meet at the Guildhall, on the next Monday the 13th inst. at ten in the forenoon; the summons not expressing for what purpose the corporation was called together, every one was anxious to know the business to be done; it was suspected and soon known, that it was for the good and gentle purpose of addressing the ruling powers, to enforce the laws against the Bostonians, by the *ultima ratio regum*. The whigs, patriots, and lovers of liberty, *members of the corporation*, were in no wise intimidated, to meet the whole body, on such an occasion, because a faint step had been some time ago taken, by Swales Atkinson, Esq; a quondam Sheriff, to carry this gentle business into execution; when his proposal was received with a detestation amounting to horror, and damned and blasted. Swales Atkinson opened the business in as forcible a speech as he was able, pressing the matter to the utmost of his little power, *defendo ist Carthago*, let Boston rye in ashes,---for him a second Littleton.---The motion was feebly supported by a few others, to name them might be thought invidious, *say* they are already forgotten.---But the corporation, *without a division*, quashed, annulled, and damned a proposal, *big with* horror, overflowing with blood!

Thus, hath this corporation gained and secured to itself immortal honour, and future Historians shall forget that it administered an asylum to Charles the tyrant, or charitably forgive its well intended, though misplaced benevolence.---May the present example of this ancient and much honoured city, have a weighty and powerful influence on the English nation, and thus shall the murderous principles of Birmingham and Leeds be detested and execrated, and this land of liberty be saved from the impending horrors of civil war; which is and must be the pious wish of every Englishman, who truly values his life, his liberty, his property, and his country, and of *no man* more than the writer of this letter, who can truly say that it is his wish, his hearty desire, and prayer, that England may be ever glorious, the joy of her friends, and a terror to her enemies!

BOSTON, MONDAY, April 17.

A Letter from Taunton, dated last Friday, mentions, "that on the Monday before, Parties of Minute Men, &c. from every Town in that County, with arms and ammunition, met at Freetown early that Morning, in order to take Col. Gilbert, but he had fled on board the Man of War at Newport; they then divided into parties, and took 29 Tories who had signed Inlistments & received arms in the Colonel's Company, to join the King's troops; they also took 35 Muskets, 2 Case Bottles of Powder, and a Basket of Bullets, all which they bro't to Taunton the same afternoon, where the Prisoners were separately examined, 18 of whom made such humble acknowledgments of their past bad conduct, and solemn promises to behave better for the future, they were dismissed; but the other 11 being obstinate and insulting, a party was ordered to carry them to Simsbury Mines; but they were sufficiently humble before they had got 14 miles on their way thither; upon which they were bro't back the next day, and after signing proper articles to behave better for the future, were escorted to Freetown.—— There was upwards of 2000 Men embodied there last Monday. vid. pa. 730.

Friday last the Nautilus [in natural History a simple Shell] arrived here from England with Dispatches for his Excellency General Gage:—In her came Passenger the Quarter-Master of his Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons; which, with the 35th, 49th, and 63d Regiments of Foot, are said to be soon expected here.

Yesterday the Falcon Sloop of War also arrived here from England.

We hear from Woburn, that the Members of the first Church and Parish in that Town have voted that their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Josiah Sherman, be dismissed from the Ministerial Care of that Church and Congregation.

By the last Advices from England we learn, that the Generals How, Burgoine and Clinton were ordered to Boston, and were to come out in the Cerberus Man of War.

The following Reinforcements are said to be destined for this Place: The 22d, 35th, 40th, 44th, 45th, 49th & 63d Regiments of Foot, 17th Regiment of Dragoons, and 600 Marines;---each Company to be augmented to 3 Serjeants and 60 Privates.

It is said that all the Recruits raised in England for the different Regiments, are ordered to embark for America, under the Command of Major Bruce of the 38th Regiment, in order to augment the several Regiments now here to the new Establishment.

A Letter from London, of the 4th of March, mentions, That the Bill for restraining the Commerce of the New-England Colonies had passed the two houses of Parliament and would soon receive the Royal Assent.

We hear that the 14th Regiment, now at St. Augustine, and the Remainder of the 65th Regiment, at Halifax, are ordered immediately for this Place.

The Cerberus Frigate, and Otter and Merlin Sloops may be daily expected.

The Ship Haley, Capt. Scott, from South Carolina, was arrived in England the 27th of Feb.

On Tuesday last the Ship Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, arrived at New-York from London, and the next Day the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, arrived there from Falmouth, in 7 Weeks and 3 Days;---the Prints brought by them are to the 23d of February.—Capt. Lawrence inform'd, that at Guildhall the Sum of £.15,000 Sterl. was subscribed there in half an Hour for the Poor of Boston; and it was said before he came away, they had made it up to £.30,000. (1)

In a London Paper of the 13th of January, is the following Paragraph, viz. "The King has been pleased to grant to Governor Hutchinson and his Daughter a Salary of 400l. each."

Extract of a Letter from London, January 28.

"Lord Chatham's motion for withdrawing the Troops from Boston, was rejected by a majority of 77 to 18, and an open declaration was made by the Minister to enforce the late Acts. To this end three more regiments of foot and one of dragoons, with 700 marines, six sloops and two frigates are to sail for America. (4)

"Petitions however are thronging into the House from all quarters praying that healing measures may be taken.

"General Gage's Letters being read in the House of Commons, it appears from one of them that it had been recommended to him by Lord Dartmouth to disarm some of the Colonies, which in his opinion was not practicable, till he was master of the country." *True!*

We learn from Concord, that on Saturday last the Provincial Congress, which had been sitting there, adjourned to the 10th of May next; tho' if necessary, to be summoned to meet earlier:—We also have it from undoubted authority, that perfect Unanimity prevailed in all the important Measures and Deliberations which came before them.

DONATIONS received since our last. (1)

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

From unknown Hands, Cash,	£.	90	9 0
Monson, 2C. 2qr. 9lb. Wheat Flour, 17lb. Tobacco, 8 2 14 Rye-Flour, 5 Bushels Rye-Meal, 2 Pair Hose, 12lb. Butter.			
Hanover, From a Lady unknown, Cash,		2	8 0

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

From Messieurs Charles McEvers and Co. Bill on Mr. Nathaniel Coffin, being Part of nett Proceeds of Rice sold at New-York, Cash, (1)		33	6 8

In Provincial Congress, Concord, April 14, 1775. (5)

WHEREAS Numbers of Persons from their unhappy Situation in the Town of Boston, are removing with their Effects.------It is recommended to the good People of this Province, that they would rent their Houses, and assist such Persons with Teams for their removal, Provisions for their Support, and all other Necessaries upon as easy and cheap Terms as they can possibly afford; and that all Goods and Merchandize be sold in like Manner, agreeable to the Spirit of the Continental Association. By Order of the Provincial Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

In Provincial Congress, Concord, April 15, 1775. (7)

WHEREAS it has pleased the righteous Sovereign of the Universe, in just Indignation against the Sins of a People long blessed with inestimable Privileges, civil and religious, to suffer the Plots of wicked Men on both Sides of the Atlantic, who, for many Years have incessantly laboured to sap the Foundation of our public Liberties, so far to succeed, that we see the New-England Colonies reduced to the ungrateful Alternative of a tame Submission to a State of absolute Vassalage to the Will of a despotic Minister---or of preparing themselves speedily to defend, at the Hazard of Life, the unalienable Rights of themselves and Posterity, against the avowed Hostilities of their parent State, who openly threatens to wrest them from their Hands by Fire and Sword.

In Circumstances, dark as these, it becomes us, as Men and Christians, to reflect that, whilst every prudent Measure should be taken to ward off the impending Judgments, or prepare to act a proper Part under them when they come; at the same Time, all Confidence must be with-held from the Means we use; and reposed only on that God who rules in the Armies of Heaven, and without whose Blessing the best human Counsels are but Foolishness---and all created Power, Vanity.

It is the Happiness of his Church that, when the Powers of Earth and Hell combine against it, and those who should be nursing Fathers become its Persecutors---then the Throne of Grace is of the easiest Access---and its Appeal thither is graciously invited by the Father of Mercies, who has assured it, that *when his Children ask Bread he will not give them a Stone:*

Therefore, in Compliance with the laudable Practice of the People of GOD in all Ages, with humble Regard to the Steps of Divine Providence towards this oppressed, threatened and endangered People, and especially in Obedience to the Command of Heaven, that binds us to call on him in the Day of Trouble,---

RESOLVED, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the good People of this Colony, of all Denominations, That Thursday, the Eleventh of May next, be set apart as a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; that a total Abstinence from servile Labour and Recreation be observed, and all their religious Assemblies solemnly convened, to humble themselves before GOD under the heavy Judgments felt and feared, to confess the Sins that have deserved them, to implore the Forgiveness of all our Transgressions, and a Spirit of Repentance and Reformation----and a Blessing on the Husbandry, Manufactures, and other lawful Employments of this People; and especially that the Union of the American Colonies in Defence of their Rights (for which hitherto we desire to thank Almighty God) may be preserved and confirmed,---that the Provincial, and, especially, the CONTINENTAL CONGRESSES, may be directed to such Measures as GOD will countenance. That the People of Great-Britain, and their Rulers, may have their Eyes opened to discern the Things that shall make for the Peace of the Nation and all its Connexions---And that America may soon behold a gracious Interposition of Heaven, for the Redress of her many Grievances, the Restoration of all her invaded Liberties, and their Security to the latest Generations. By Order of the Provincial Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President. (7)

HAVERHILL, April 17.

Yesterday, at about half after eleven o'Clock, the Town was alarmed, while in public Worship, with the Cry of Fire, which began in a Barn near the House of Samuel White, Esq; (occasioned by the burning of a Chimney) and notwithstanding the utmost Efforts that could be made with a Fire Engine, and otherwise, the Dwelling-House of the said White, Capt. Greenleaf's Tavern, and Mr. Dodge's Store, (the Property of Mr. John White) Mr. Duncan's Still-House and Store, Mr. McHard's Store, and Mr. Dudley Lord's House and Shop, were entirely destroyed, with many Barns and other Buildings: and the Wind being high at S. S. W. endangered a great Part of the Town; the Meeting-House, Parsonage-House, and many other Houses and Buildings, having been on Fire. But by the Vigilance of the People, with the Engine, they prevented the burning of Mr. Osgood's House and many other Houses on the other Side of the Way, otherwise all the best Part of the Town would have been consumed. The Household and Shop Goods were mostly saved. The Loss to the Sufferers is computed at more than £.3000 Sterling.

SALEM, April 18.

Capt. Collins brings Advice, That the Act for restraining the Trade and blocking up all the Ports of New-England, had passed the House of Commons: That Lord Chatham, with a Number of his patriotic Friends, finding their Efforts, for saving the Nation from Tyranny & the Horrors of a Civil War, ineffectual, arose from their Seats, and abruptly left the House of Lords, giving as a Reason for their Conduct, that they would have no farther Concerns in a Legislature who were involving the Nation in Blood and Slaughter.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, to a Gentleman in this Town, March 2, 1775.

"I hope it will not be long now before Matters will be amicably settled between Great-Britain and her Colonies, as the Parliament by a late Resolution above, left an opening for the Assemblies of each Government in America, to raise such a Sum as they find they can support, and to make a Proposal to furnish the same for the Service of Government, to be disposed of by Parliament, which, if accepted, all Taxes in America are to cease, unless such only as are for the Regulation of Trade, which last mentioned are to go to the Account of each respective Colony, and be accounted for. I hope and wish this may have the happy Effect of dispersing the Fears and Jealousies of the People, and be the Means of reconciling the Mother and Children, and that a happy and permanent Union may take Place."

Last Friday the Somerset Man of War of 64 Guns was hauled into Charles River, and now lays between the Ferry Ways. (4)

Last Week Capt. Gordon arrived at Marblehead from London, after a long Passage.

Capt. John Fletcher, of Cape-Ann, on the 28th of March, in Lat. 41. 30. Long. 50. spoke with Capt. Tucker, in the Brig Phœnix, belonging to Marblehead, from S. Carolina, bound to Falmouth, out 14 Days. He informed Capt. Fletcher, that, 3 Days before, he met with a very heavy Gale of Wind, in which great Part of his Cargo was damaged. The next Day after the Gale, Capt. Tucker saw a Wreck, but could not find out what she was.

Died at Marblehead, April 10, in the 56th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY NICK, Wife of Mr. WILLIAM NICK. She was the eldest of six Twin-Children. With Relation to her Family, and to a former Minister in that Town, there is the following curious

ANECDOTE.

A Twin had Twins, Twins carried out Twins, a Twin held up Twins, and a Twin baptised them---on the first Day of the Week, on the first Day of the Month, and on the first Day of the Year.

DIED,] Last Saturday, of a languishing Disorder, which he bore with exemplary Patience and Resignation, Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, aged 22, Son of JOSEPH DOWSE, Esq; of this Town.---His Funeral is to be To-Morrow, at 5 o'Clock, Afternoon, at which Time the Friends are invited to attend.

----At Boston, Mr. William Whitwell, Merchant, aged 61.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Port of* SALEM & MARBLEHEAD, *April* 14.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Gardner and Collins from North-Carolina; Cook and Hill, Virginia; Stone, Maryland; Brooks, Osborne, Hill, Jennings, and Olds, New-Haven; Goodrich, Slater, Horsey, Smith and Higgins, New-London; Case, New-York; Groves and Webb, St Nichols; Andrews, Demarara; Gordon, London; Fletcher, Cadiz.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Cleveland, Nichols and Vernon, West-Indies; Johnson, Philadelphia; Ingersol, Newfoundland; Oakman, Baltimore; Forster, Virginia; Norton, Cadiz; Hoit and Smith, Nova-Scotia.

CLEARED OUT,

Miller for New-London; Gardner, West-Indies; Hooper, Cadiz; Bartlett and Rapall, Bilboa; Fellows, Surrinam; Barker and Andrews, Louisbourg and Newfoundland; Oakman, Baltimore; Buffinton, Jamaica; Rogers and Cook, Philadelphia.

Choice new STONE-LIME,

TO BE SOLD BY

Ebenezer Francis, of *Beverly*.

WM. and JOHN LAWSON,

Black and White-Smith,

BEG Leave to take this Method to inform the Public, that they now carry on their Business in the Shop formerly occupied by James Bott. William undertakes Gun-work, Jack-work, and all other Household Smith-work. John undertakes Horse-shoeing and Horse-farrying in all its various Branches; also Coach and Chaise work. So that those who are pleased to favour them with their Work, may depend upon having it done in the best and neatest Manner, and speedily executed.

N. B. They also make Edge Tools of all Sorts.

Iron Hollow WARE.

A general Assortment of Iron hollow Ware,

TO BE SOLD

At *Benjamin Andrews's* Store,

Near Derby's Wharf.

Also Nova-Scotia Grindstones, Anchors, and Grapling, and a few Bags exceeding good Cotton Wool.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 13th Instant, at the House of Mr. Thomas Bragg, in Andover, a black MARE, with a Saddle and Bridle, about 7 Years old, 13 Hands high, or upwards, a well set Mare, goes lame with her left fore Foot. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and return her to the Owner, or give Intelligence so that the Owner may have her again, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

N. B. Whoever shall discover the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be convicted and brought to condign Punishment, shall have Three Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

Andover, April 15, 1775. BENJAMIN FRYE.

See Supplement.

(5) See index under Congress Provincial (6) See index under Congress Continental (7) See this recommendation with the reference page 714 (8) See the Act pa. 721. (9) See Act pa. 735, Vol. 1 molasses Act pa. 9, Vol. 2 &c. (10) We consent to the regulation of Trade see page 594 Vol. 3 pa. 667, 685, 1228. (1) See weekly deserves it; from such a King for his villainy see index Congress Continental

† Provincial ‖ See index under Troops. ? See lists of Grievances, pa. 971. ∨ See pa. 710. ∽ See Van's Speech, pa. 496 & See index under How & Burgoyne) See the Act, pa. 721. ∧ See distresses of Boston, pa. 541, 596 (1) See index under donations (2) See pa. 710 (3) vid. port Act pa. 499—Act for regulating Charter pa. 532;—Act

(Continued from the first page.)

consequences are, that she has after 150 years discovered a defect in her government, which ought to be supplied by some just and reasonable means: that is, by the consent of the Colonies; for metaphysicians and politicians may dispute forever, but they will never find any other moral principle or foundation of rule or obedience, than the consent of governors and governed.—She has found out that the great machine will not go any longer without a new wheel.—She will make this herself.—We think she is making it of such materials and workmanship as will tear the whole machine to pieces.—We are willing, if she can convince us of the necessity of such a wheel, to assist with artists and materials, in making it, so that it may answer the end: But she says, we shall have no share in it; and if we will not let her patch it up as she pleases, her Massachusettensises and other advocates tell us she will tear it to pieces herself, by cutting our throats. To this kind of reasoning we can only answer, that we will not stand still to be butchered—We will defend our lives as long as providence shall enable us.

"It is beyond doubt, that it was the sense both of the *Parent Country* and *our Ancestors*, that they were to remain subject to parliament."

This has been often asserted, and as often contradicted, and fully confuted.—The confutation, may not, however, have come to every eye which has read this news-paper.

The public acts of kings and ministers of state, in that age, when our ancestors emigrated, which were not complained of, remonstrated and protested against by the commons, are looked upon as sufficient proof of the "sense" of the parent country.

The charter to the treasurer and company of Virginia, 23 March 1609, grants ample powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, and then contains an express covenant "to and with the said treasurer and company, their successors, factors and assigns, that they, and every "of them, shall be free from all taxes and impositions forever, upon any goods or merchandizes, "at any time or times hereafter, either upon importation thither, or exportation from thence, "into our realm of England, or into any other of "our realms or dominions."

I agree with this writer that the authority of a supreme legislature, includes the right of taxation.—Is not this quotation then an irrefistible proof, that it was not the sense of king James or his ministers, or of the ancestors of the Virginians, that they were to remain subject to parliament as a supreme legislature.

After this James issued a proclamation, recalling this patent, but this was never regarded——then Charles issued another proclamation, which produced a remonstrance from Virginia, which was answered by a letter from the lords of the privy council, 22d July 1634, containing the royal assurance that "all their estates, trade, freedom, and privileges should be enjoyed by them "in as extensive a manner, as they enjoyed them "before those proclamations."——

Here is another evidence of the sense of the king and his ministers,

Afterwards parliament sent a squadron of ships to Virginia—the colony rose in open resistance, until the parliamentary commissioners granted them conditions, that they should enjoy the privileges of Englishmen; that their assembly should transact the affairs of the colony; that they should have a free trade to all places and nations, as the people of England; and 4thly, that "Virginia shall be free from all *taxes*, customs, and impositions whatever, and none shall be imposed on them without consent of their general assembly; and that neither forts nor castles be erected, or garrisons maintained without their consent."

One would think this was evidence enough of the sense both of the parent country, and our ancestors.

After the acts of navigation were passed, Virginia sent agents to England, and a remonstrance against those acts.—Charles in answer, sent a declaration under the privy seal, 19 April 1676, affirming, "that taxes ought not to be laid upon "the inhabitants and proprietors of the colony, "but by the common consent of the general assembly; except such impositions as the parliament should lay on the commodities imported "into England from the colony."—And he ordered a charter, under the great seal, to secure this right to the Virginians.

What becomes of the "sense" of the parent country, and our ancestors? for the ancestors of the Virginians, are our ancestors, when we speak of ourselves as Americans. From Virginia let us pass to Maryland.—Charles 1st, in 1633, gave a charter to the Baron of Baltimore, containing ample powers of government, and this express covenant, "to and with the said lord Baltimore, "his heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and "successors, shall at no time hereafter, set or "make, or cause to be set, any imposition, cus"tom, or other taxation, rate, or contribution "whatsoever, in and upon the dwellings and in"habitants of the aforesaid province, for their "lands, tenements, goods or chattels, within "the said province; or to be laden or unladen, "within the ports or harbours of the said pro"vince."

What then was the "sense" of the parent country, and the ancestors of Maryland? But if by "our ancestors," he confines his idea to New-England or this province, let us consider.—The first planters of Plymouth were our ancestors in the strictest sense.—They had no charter or patent for the land they took possession of, and derived no authority from the English Parliament or Crown, to set up their government.—They purchased land of the Indians, and set up a government of their own, on the simple principle of nature, and afterwards purchased a patent for the land of the council at Plymouth, but never purchased any charter for government of the Crown, or the King: and continued to exercise all the powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, upon the plain ground of an original contract among independent individuals for 68 years, i. e. until their incorporation with Massachusetts by our present charter.—The same may be said of the colonies which emigrated to Sea-Brook, New Haven, and other parts of Connecticut.—They seem to have had no idea of dependence on Parliament, any more than on the Conclave.—The Secretary of Connecticut has now in his possession, an original Letter from Charles 2d. to that colony, in which he considers them rather as friendly allies, than as subjects to his English Parliament, and even requests them to pass a law in their assembly, relative to piracy.

NOVANGLUS.

(To be continued.)

To the INHABITANTS of NEW-ENGLAND,—Greeting,

Men, Brethren, and Fathers,

IS the time come; the fatal Æra commenced, for you to be deemed *Rebels* by the Parliament of Great-Britain? *Rebels!* wherein? Why, for *asserting* that the Rights of Men, the Rights of *Englishmen* belong to us, that the King of Great-Britain has pledged his royal Faith to protect us in the Enjoyment of all these Rights by solemn Compact in our King;—for *meeting* in Congresses and *resolving*, that no Man, nor Body of Men under Heaven, has any just Right to dispose of our Properties without our Consent!—Then surely the Time is come, when we are *loudly* called upon to consider, whether we will defend these our Rights and Properties, or surrender them to Lord *North* and the Rest of the reigning tyrannical British Ministry, and contract ourselves for the future, not only to pay such such Taxes as Lord N——h and his bribed Tools in Parliament shall please to order to be laid upon us; but to be sold——we, our Wives and Children——as other Slaves are, and all our Houses, Lands and Fruits of our Industry to be at the Disposal of our lordly Masters!—But this you will not——you cannot do! Heaven forbid, that we should be so tame——so base——so unlike the Sons of God——so much like the Vassals of the Prince of Darkness! Awake, therefore, and let us shew ourselves *Men* and not *Asses!* Let us all repent and turn every one from his Sins——his Provocations against Heaven, and God Almighty will awake to our Help as in *ancient Time*; he will ride on the Clouds in his Excellency, and smite our Enemies on their Cheek-Bone, divide their Counsels and turn their Enterprises headlong;—for he is mightier than the Noise of many Waters; he brought our Forefathers into this Land, and made it to them an Asylum from Oppression, Tyranny and Persecution, and was for Walls and Bulwarks around about them, and had not the Lord been on their Side, they would have been many a Time, swallowed up quick,——and he will be for Walls and Bulwarks unto us, if we don't forsake him; for it is our God, who says, "Fear not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God, I will help thee, I will strengthen thee, yea, I will uphold thee with the right Hand of my Righteousness."——But as to our being in a State of *open Rebellion*, "The LORD GOD of Gods, the LORD GOD of Gods, he knoweth,"——and Great-Britain shall know, *if it be in Rebellion* against our rightful Sovereign,——against the constitutional Authority of the British Parliament, or the good and wholesome Laws of our Land, *we have acted*, and for which we are now declared to be in a State of open Rebellion, &c." and in Transgression against the Lord, *let the Lord himself require it, and favor us not this Day!*"

I am much mistaken, if Lord N——h has not acted against *his own Life*, and will not soon lose his own Head, if not bring Destruction on the Kingdom of Great-Britain and King George the Third and his Family, by his late Measures in the British Parliament, relative to our being declared to be in a State of open Rebellion! Time was, (an Opportunity given him) by the Petition of the grand Continental Congress, to have saved all——but I fear the *Time is now passed*——especially if nothing turns up soon to prevent their sending over more Forces for the Purpose of subduing us as *Rebels*. But subdue us, to a Subjection unto the supreme legislation and taxation Authority of the British Parliament over the Colonies without their Consent, *they will not——they shall not!* Will it not be the proper Dictate of Wisdom, as the Way and *only* Way left us of our Preservation and Safety, *as soon as we see the Sword of Great-Britain drawn against us*, to sacrifice every New-England Tory among us, to publish a Manifesto with Promises of Protection and Rewards to all of the British Troops that shall join in the Cause of *American Liberty*, and immediately cut off all such as intend to act as our Enemies? and to send Ambassadors to the Courts of Europe with a Declaration of all our Ports being opened to them for a free Trade? &c.

JOHANNES IN EREMO.

ASSIZE of BREAD in SALEM.

A penny-th of a Penny white Loaf	o lb	4 oz	10 dr.
A Penny white Loaf	0	6	15
A Two-penny ditto	0	13	14
A Four-penny ditto	1	11	12

Charlestown, South-Carolina, March 3.

The Collector of the Customs at Savannah in Georgia having seized some Melasses and foreign Sugars, on Wednesday the 15th Feb. at a Wharf a Mile from the said Town, put the same under the Care of a Waiter, and two Seamen from on board his Majesty's Schooner St. John. About 12 o'Clock, the ensuing Night, a large Number of People, disguised and armed, went to the said Wharf, tarred and feathered the Waiter, threw the two Seamen into the River, and carried off the Sugar and Melasses. One of the Seamen, named David Martin, was seen in the Water begging for Mercy, and, as he has not since been heard of, there is great Reason to believe that, not being permitted to come out of the River, he there perished and was drowned. His Excellency Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, has issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds for the Discovery of any one or more of the Offenders, to be paid on their Conviction; and if any of the Persons concerned, except those who actually tarred and feathered the Waiter, or forced the Seaman, now missing, into the River, on their informing his Excellency, are offered his Majesty's Pardon, and to be admitted as King's Evidence."

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, and to be SOLD by

JONATHAN WALDO,

At his Shop at the Sign of the Lion and Mortar, lately improved by Dr. KAST, next Door to *William Vans*, Esq'r. King-Street, Salem,

A Compleat and fresh Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Chemical and Galenical; among which are the most famous patented Medicines, warranted genuine. Also most Kinds of Groceries, Painters Colours, Dye Stuffs. Also Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Brandy, Wine, Spirits of all Kinds, Varnish. A few Tons of Logwood and Redwood, to be sold cheap.

Those who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon having Medicines of the best Kinds, and on being waited on at all Times in the readiest and most grateful Manner.

Town and Country Doctors may be supplied with all Kinds of Pots and Bottles; also Cases of Instruments, &c.

Wanted an Apprentice to the Apothecary Business.—Apply as above.

ALL Persons in this Town having Demands upon the Estate of Mr. BENJAMIN COATS, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to settle the same with EDWARD NORRIS, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate, and Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment. *Salem, April 10, 1775.*

To be LET or SOLD,

A Small FARM in Andover, containing 20 Acres, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn and Shop, and a good Well of Water within 20 Feet of the House; contains Pasturing, Mowing and Tillage Land, with a good Orchard on the same; situated on the Road between the North Parish Meeting-House, and Mr. Hoar Blunt's, Innholder in Andover. A reasonable Time will be given for Payment. For further Particulars inquire of ARCHELAUS BATCHELDER, in Danvers.

STOLEN out of a Barn at Reading, at the Tavern formerly occupied by Capt. John Swain, a black HORSE, about 6 Years old, about 14 Hands high, a large Star in his Forehead, his fore Top newly cut, goes a little lame with his near fore Foot. Whoever shall help the Subscriber to him again, shall be well rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid by

Reading, April 3, 1775. JONATHAN FOSTER, jun.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Venus, from LONDON, And to be SOLD by

W. P. BARTLETT,

At his Shop in Queen-Street, SALEM,

A fresh Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, VIZ.

Early golden Hotspur Peas	Cos Lettice
Early charlton ditto	Marble ditto
Ormonds ditto	Round spinage
Large Marrowfats	Prickley ditto
Dwarf ditto	Red Beet
Spanish Morattees	Green ditto
Black eyed sugar Peas	White ditto
Crooked sugar ditto	Upright Cellery
Ramsborns ditto	Solid ditto
White Rouncivals	White Mustard
Blue Union Peas	Double Parsley
Early Lisbon Beans	Single ditto
Large Windsor ditto	Asparagus
Early whites kidney ditto	Early Colliflower
Early yellow buff ditto	Early battersea Cabbage
Speckled ditto	Early low Dutch ditto
White Spanish Onion	Early Yorkshire ditto
Red Portugal ditto	Early sugar-loaf ditto
Yellow Spanish ditto	Large winter and red Cabbage
Lemmon Carrot	Green and yellow curl'd Savoy
Orange ditto	Early prickley Cucumber
Purple ditto	Long green ditto
Best swelling Parsnip	Long Roman ditto
Early Dutch Turnip	Water Mellon Musk Mellon
Long French ditto	Double pot Marygold
Turnip Radish	Sweet Marjoram
Scarlet ditto	Summer Savory
Crimson ditto	Winter ditto
Black Spanish ditto	Thyme
True tennisball Lettice	Mace, Hemp and Canary Seed
Head Lettice	Fowl Meadow
	Herd's Grass and Clover.

THIS is to desire all Persons not to trust, or have any Dealings with one *John Beverly*, a Person of no Property, and under the Care of the Selectmen of Andover; who are determined not to pay any Debts of his contracting.—He may be known by his going about upon his Knees, having lost both Feet. BENJA. STEVENS, 3d, } *Selectmen*
Andover, March 31, 1775. NATH'L LOVEJOY, } *of*
JOHN INGALS, } *Andover.*

◊ See the same pa. 685, with all the references in the margin. ◊ see address to the King, pa. 710. ◊ see the Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. ◊ see index, under Towns, County, Representatives, Assembly, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, Resolves &c. ◊ see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & Parliament.